Twenty-second of February Pixed for the Strike

From The Boston Traveller, Feb. 16. Within a few weeks an extensive movement has been made among the journeymen shoemakers of the principal shoe manufacturing towns of Massachusetts, in favor of a general strike for higher wages. This is in consequence of the reduced scale of prices at which they have of late been obliged to work, and which they m is utterly inadequate to their rights or necessities injurious to the "bosses" as well as degrading to the rucymen, and entirely unjustifiable by any circumsances at present existing. A portion of the manufac turers have either admitted the justice of their claims and offered to compromise, or expressed their willing ness to cooperate, when there is any general tendency ong other manufacturers to unite with them. Other

among other manufacturers to unite with them. Others oppose the movement, its design, and the claims on which it is based meeting it with a denial of the premises from which the strikers deduce their arguments, and reasoning altogether differently.

These express a determination to resist all attempts to increase the tariff of prices, and assert that the amount of strick they have on hand justifies the policy, while the principle of their refusal is vindicated on the grout d'that the profits of their business are not sufficient to warrant an increase now, and that present rates have been paid more with a view to keep the families of their employees from want, than with any prospect of gain. The context has waxed quite exciting of late, and the journeymen are organizing with a

families of their employees from want, than with any prospect of gain. The context has waxed quite exciting of late, and the journeymen are organizing with a determined method. The principal movement is among the workmen of Lyun, the most numerous of all the above manufacturing towns and cities.

THE PRICES TO BE STRUCK FOR.

The first meeting of the Lyun shoemakers, with a view to a strike, was beld at Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Lyun Mechanics' Association, on the evening of Feb. 8, when a committee, appointed for the purpose, reported the following pledge and list of prices:

"We, the undersigned, journeymen shoemakers "We, the undersigned, journeymen shoemakers, jointly and severally pledge ourselves to suspend our labor, on a day hereafter to be determined in mass meeting, unless, prior to that time, we receive the full wages hereto annexed; and we further agree not to take work from any Lynn employer at less than the list of prices, unless the strike shall have been discontinued by a vote of a majority of a meeting of the subscribers to the agreement, supple notice of which meeting shall first have been given:

Ladies' double-soled heeled welts—first quality, \$1; second, \$1; third, \$8 cents.

Ladies' single-soled heeled welts—first quality, \$1; second, \$8 cents; third, \$5 cents.

Misses' double-soled heeled welts—first quality, \$7; cents; second, 60 cents; third, 55 cents.

Misses' double-soled welt-spring—first quality, \$1; second, \$5e.; third, 50.

Ladies' angle-soled welt-spring—first quality, \$2; cents; second, 50; third, 50.

Misses' double-soled welt-spring—first quality, 62 cents; second, 50; third, 38.

Misses' double-soled welt-spring—first quality, 75 cents; second, 50; third, 38.

Misses' double-soled welt-spring—first quality, 75 cents; second, 50; third, 38.

Misses' double-so ed welt-spring—first quality, cents; second, 50; third, 38.

Misses' single-coled welt-spring—first quality, cents; second, 38; third, 30.

Ladies' turned-head

Ladies' turned-heel gatters—first quality, 62 cents; second, 50; third, 40. Misses' heeled-turns—first quality, 50 cents; second, 0: which 30

Ladies turned mock welts—first quality, 37 cents; scond, 33; third, 25; fourth, 20. Thin edges—first quality, 30 cents; second, 25; third, third, 17. Misees thin edges—first quality, 25 cents;

Ladies' elap guiters—first quality, 17 cents; see

12: third, 10. Heeled cacks—first quality, 35 cents; second, 25 third, 20. Thick and thin edge cacks—first quality, 20 ccn's

scend, 15; third, 124; fourth, 8.
Kid and satin shppers—first quality, 42 cents; second, 34; third, 25.
Women's heels—first quality, 25 cents; second, 17. es' heels-first quality, 20 cents; second, 15

rd, 10. Cacks, heeled-first quality, 15 cents; second, 10 the fancy heeled pumps-33 cents.

Regs' fancy heeled pumps—25 cents. Men's beeled pumps—first quality, 50 cents; sec-

Men's slippers—scraped bottoms, 25 cents; red bot

meeting adjourned to last Saturday, at which time 629 signatures to the pledge and bill of prices were reported. A. G. Draper, Joseph Doty, 2n-2 D. E. W. Stone were appointed a committee to visit neighboring towns, and the meeting was adjourned to

- THE MEETING LAST EVENING. THE MEETING LAST EVENING.

Last evening the journeymen reassembled at Lyceum Hall, and heid a very enthusiastic meeting.

The only lack of harmony was caused by the presence of Mr. Thomas G. Haines, a former President of the Association, and some of his friends. They are in layor of the strike, but object to some of the views and leaders of the majority. Mr. Haines was expelled from the Association some time ago, and mutual nard feelings have existed since, the grounds for which on either side we will not at this time discuss. The relations of the parties are best seen by the report of the proceedings.

the proceedings.

The hall was crowded with shoemakers. The seats were full, and many stood in the aisles and around the doors. There were at least 1,200 or 1,500 present. At a little past 7 o'clock the meeting was called to order by E. G. Darlin, Secretary of the last meeting.

order by E. C. Darlin, Secretary of the last meeting. Jemes Didon was then chosen Chairman, and Mr. Darlin, Secretary.

Mr. Didor, on taking the chair, made some very brief remarks orging union and harmony as necessary to success, and a strict attention to the business of the meeting, that its object might be gained. He closed by calling on Alonzo G. Draper, esq., editor of The New-England Mechanic, as Chairman of the Committee to visit other towns and cities. He made the principal speech of the evening, and as his remarks have reference to the proceedings and indications in other cities, and contain a synopsis of the views and intentions of the strikers, we give them in full:

SPEECH OF ALONZO G. DRAFER.

MR. PRZEIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: As most of you with two others, to visit neighboring towns, and secure their cooperation in the approaching contest. On Monday last I went to Haverhill, canvassed there two with two others, to visit neighboring towns, and secure their cooperation in the approaching contest. On Monday last I went to Haverhill, canvassed there two days, and called a meeting last evening at the Town Hall, where I addressed some eix or eight hundred journeymen. [Cheets.] At first, I found extreme difficulty in interesting the better workmen, who were generally conservative, and fearful of disturbing the existing state of things; but after two days of canvassing, the masses had become greatly interested, and the more influential among them were now coming forward, and offering to lead the men to victory. [Cheets.] Last evening, the Haverhill Town Hall was completely filled, and among the audience were neveral manufacturers and tradesmen. [Cheers.] On that occasion, I urged the Haverhill men to cooperate with their brethren of Lynn and Marblehead, who where arming themselves with chamdiggers, to the number of three thousand men, and preparing to march to the beach on the 22d of February, or the first of March. I informed them that you had sent Committees to Newburyport and New-Hampshire, to organize a simultaneous strike of ten thousand ren; and that you expected them to combine with you in establishing and maintaining uniform and renunerative wages for your labor; I urged them to secure an advance by a strike, and to maintain it by immediately forming themselves into an association. In response to my appeal, the meeting decided almost unanimously in layor of the strike, and of the association, only one mm voting in the negative. [Loud hurrabs.] The Chairman of the meeting then invited the employers present to express their views upon the solyed, and the proper time, but he hought that they ought to allow the manufacturers natil the lat of April to complete their contracts. Said he, "I am now in the midst of my Spring orders, and if you compel to the proper time, but he thought that they ought to allow the manufacturers natil the lat of April to complete their contracts. Said he, "I am now in the midst

unless the movement is opposed by the more influential members of the craft, a strike in Haverhill is inevitable. [Prolonged cheers.] Last Wednesday evening it was my privilege to address about eix hundred of the sheemakers of Natic. [Cheers.] On that occasion the more timid were in favor of a temporizing policy. They were affuid that Mir. John Walcott, and other wealthy and aristocratic "bosses," would never submit to the dictation of "greasy mechanics," with wax on their callous hands, and the plebeian smell of leather about their persons. [Laughter.] But more energetic and remainly counsels prevailed; they voted to strike that hight, leaving every man at liberty to complete an unfinished case. They appointed a Committee of five to present the bill of wages to the employers; a Committee of fifteen to solicit and disburse subscriptions, and a Committee of twenty five to enforce the rules of the strike; also a Committee of three to solicit submittee of fifteen to solicit and disburse subscriptions, and a Committee of twenty-five to enforce the rules of the strike; also a Committee of three to solicit subscriptions in the hall, which last Committee shortly reperted a subscription of \$131, and stated that, in consequence of the crowded state of the hall, they had been unable to call upon one man in ten, as every shoemaker, in writing his name, required a plenty of elbow-room, and at least a skiving board, to write on. On Thursday morning Mr. John Wolcott offered to pay an advance of 3 cents, instead of the 5 demanded; but the Committee concluded that if one night's reflection-had produced an advance of three cents, it would be best to allow them all a little more time to think of it. Last evening's Journal reports that one manufacturer has already acceded to the list of wages. Now, gentlemen, you have every advantage over the Natick men; you make fine shoes, while in Natick they make coarse-pegged brogans, a combination of wood and leather—leather uppers, I believe, and soles of leather and pine wood, pegged or nailed together, and these they black upon the edges and call shoes. And yet the Natick men are sure to carry their town. If the strike lasts till March, they propose to go into town meeting, and vote themselves an appropriation of four or five thousand dollars, to fill un the shoes. And yet the Natick men are sure to carry their town. If the strike lasts till March, they propose to go not town meeting, and vote themselves an appropriation of four or five thousand dollars, to fill up the Sherburn flats and grade the streets, and so give employment to the sovereign people, [loud and long cheering]. Now, as you are under a City Government, and as you did not take the precantion last Fall to elect a Board of Aldermen composed whoily of strikers, you cannot get an appropriation; but you can draw on the "clam bank" to any amount [laughter], and when that reserve fails, you can go into the woods and get mast or acorns, and make bread, as they do in the East; in certain localities they make bread of a nutritious kind of earth. Now, gentlemen, I have no experimental knowledge of the value of Lynn soil for deet, and I trust that you will have no occasion to test its virtues. I have understood that several Lynn menofacturers have offered to give from \$25 to \$100 apiece to aid your strikes, recognizing the fact that their interests and yours are identical; and knowing that an advance in wages will secure to them more than a corresponding advance from the buyers. Whenever your funds are exhausted, I have no doubt that the Quincy, Boston, and numerous other societies, will you are in the property our funds are exhausted, I have no doubt that the Quincy, Boston, and numerous other societies, will you are interesting the except of the property our funds are exhausted, I have no doubt that the Quincy, Boston, and numerous other societies, will than a corresponding advance from the buyers. Whenever your funds are exhausted, I have no doubt that the Quincy, Boston, and namerous other societies, will aid you with contributions of money, and if you are true to yourselves, you cannot fail. To-morrow night your Marblehead brethren hold a meeting, to make preparations for cooperating with you; Haverhill will be ready; Groveland last Fall promised to fall into line, whenever flaverhill should take the lead. What should deter you? George Hood once remarked on seeing the showman in a menagerie whin and buffet the wild beasts, that they reminded him of the Lynn shoemakers; they submitted to be whipped about and cowed down, simply because they did not know their strength; said he, "One thousand "shoemakers can rule the trade of Lynn, and determine the wages of their labor." Gentlemen, you all know what Mr. Hood's opinion is worth. I would recommend that, in the event of a strike, you complete your unfinished lote, and act in all respects homorably toward your employers; that you appoint a committee of five to present the bill of wages to the manufacturers; a committee of fifteen to solicit and diaburse subscriptions; an auditing committee; a committee of 3,000 to wait upon the expressmen with soothing arguments and moral sussion. I cannot agree

committee of 2,000 to wait upon the expressmen with soothing arguments and moral sussion. I cannot agree with Mr. Fitch of Haverbill as to the time for the strike; after the Spring sales comes the time usually designated by the trade as "between hay and grass;" I believe in making bay while the sun shines. [Cheers.] It has been suggested that the shoemakers of New-Hampship will come in here and take all the work; It has been suggested that the shoemakers of New-Hampshire will come in here and take all the work; but, according to the last census, there were only 4,000 boot and shoemakers in the whole State of New-Hampshire: as d can they supply the places of 4,000 Lynn and Marblehead workmen, of the 1,000 in Haverhill, and 600 in Natick? If there were twenty thousand, they could not defeat you, even if they were so disposed, for they are all employed, working fifteen hours a day to earn three or four dollars a week, and they can do no more, for love or money; beside, those of them who are not going a fishing or farming, by the middle of March, are willing to combine with you, to strike with you, to form an association, to establish an apprenticeship system, to shorten the hours, and increase the warges of labor.

A voice [Mr. Connor] in the rear of the hall—If the gentleman will allow me to interrupt him, I wish to

A voice (Mr. Connor) in the rear of the hall—If the gentleman will allow me to interrupt him, I wish to suggest—I enjoy hearing him talk very much—but I wish to suggest that there are other gentlemen who wish to speak, and if each spoke half an hour it would take all night. [Hisses, cries of "Dry up," "Put him out," "Go on Draper," &c.]

Mr. Draper—What gentleman wishes to speak?

Mr. Connor—Seversi.

Mr. Connor—Mr. Haines wishes to speak for one.

"Go on, Draper," The and the can't speak, "Go on, Draper," The property of the can't speak, "I requesting Mr. Draper to go on.]

Draper to go on.

Draper to go on.]

Mr. Praper—Gentlemen, I believe this is a meeting of Lyne shoemakers, and it would be very injudicious for me to yield, unless to a person who is authorized to advocate your interests. I believe your applicate has sufficiently indicated that you wish me to speak. [Cheers, and cries of "go on."] Gentlemen, I was about to say that you are worse paid, at the present time, then the cordwainers of England and Ireland; I am informed by Mr. Cahill of Quiney, that in London there is an association of over 100,000 men, who have for years controlled prices, and that the shoemaker's sociaty of Cork and Dublin have never received less than 25 cents for a turned shoe. Now, gentlemen, are you willing to confess yourselves lo ver in the social scale, then the operatives of England and Ireland? Or will you rise in your might and achieve an honorable independence? Marbichead is ripe for the strike, and you know that in Marbichead they never do things by balves, whether it be "tarring and feathering old flood Ireson," rocking a Lynner, fighting the British, or striking for higher wages. Let us do as well in Lynn. [Cheers.] You are descendants of the men who resisted the tax of three pence per pound: your fathers marched to Lexington and Concord, and spilled their blood in the canse of treedom—are you less patriotic than they? ["No, no."] Have we no Molly Starks and Mother Baileys lett to cheer and encourage is in our atruode for Mr. Draper—Gentlemen, I believe this is a meeting freedom—are you less patriotic than they ! ["No "] Have we no Molly Starks and Mother Baileys on."] Have we no Molly Sarks and Mother Baileys left, to cheer and encourage us in our struggle for independence? If they camnot pull oil their red nathrouse to make carriridges, they can yet cheer us by their example, and reward us by their smiles. [Applause] I conjure you, gentlemen, to join the Association, and prepare to result a reduction next Fall. I appeal to you in the name of free labor, in the name of your hungry wives and children, and in the name of the grocers at I landlerds to whom you owe thousands of dollars. [Continued Cheers.]

A gentleman Mr. Connor, here called loudly for Mr. Haines, and there was a contest of voices for and against him, with loud cries by his friends, and hasese from those opposed to him. He came up and commenced speaking, but the hisses and grouns continued.

The Chairman stilled the noise, and as Mr. Hainer The Chairman stated the node, and as Mr. Hands was coming forward again, entreated the audience to be attentive to him, suggesting also that it was desira-ble to have all the speakers confine themselves to the question before the meeting. The last remark was re-ceived with shouts of approbation.

ceived with shouts of approbation.

THE NUMBER OF STRIKERS.

Charles S. Cummings, from the Cenvasing Committee, reported that the number of names obtained to the pledge and bill of prices, so far as canvassed, had been 1,648, and only ten had refused to strike. This report was subsequently corrected by the Chairman, who armounced a mistake in the figures, the number of signatures obtained teing 1,126. To these should be added thirty or forty who signed during the evening.

Mr. Draper suggested that the cauvaseing, which had been so successful, but was yet incomplete, be continued, and made thorough. He also suggested the appointment of 2,666 to wait on the 16 who had declined to strike, and see if they could not be persuaded to cooperate.

THE 22D OF FEBRUARY FIXED FOR THE STRIKE.

THE 22D OF FEBRUARY FIXED FOR THE STRIKE.

Mr. Draper then moved that the let day of March next be fixed on as the time for the strike to take place. [Cries of "Good!" "good!"]
Mr. A len Rich said he was glad to hear the motion,

Mr. A len Rich said he was glad to hear the motion, but he d dn't see how he could wait so long as that. [Che vs.] Let us have it on the 22d of February, said he. (Cres of "Yes!" "yes!"] Lynn, said he, is the shoemakers' Bunker Hill. [Cheers.] Massachusetts struck a blow for treedom at Bunker Hill, and her example had a good effect on all the wavering States. Let us improve our time, and give the undecided the benefit of our decision. [Cheers.] He closed by moving an amendment, that the strike place on the 23d of February.

Semuel Greene, one of the oldest men present, came forward at the call of the audience, and made a short but most energette address in support of the amendment. "One hundred and twenty-eight years ago next Wednesday," said he, "the Father of American Liberty was born? Shall we ever have a better time to celebrate?" His grandfather had fought in the battles of the Revolution, and he inherited some of his

ancestors' hatred of oppression. He knew what it was to be a poor man; but, like Patrick Henry, he preferred even death to a lose of liberty.

Joseph Connor, another old gentleman, and a friend of Mr. Haines, a so made a few remarks, and requested that two of the names on the petition be striken off because they were fictifions, suggesting that a mr n who would do so mean an act as to affix a fictific as name to such a document would rob the dead or r as plantains from a minister's door yard. [Laoghter]

The question was then put on the amendment, when it was unanimonaly adopted, and the motion as amended was carried by a unanimous vote, the Chairman remarking that the vote on the other side was so small he couldn't count it.

FREPARATIONS FOR THE STRIFAE.

Mr. Allen Rich then moved that on the morning of the strike, at 9 o'clock, they meet on Central square, if the weather would allow. Mr. Gree he inststed that they should meet any way, rain or shi hae; and the motion was accordingly amended to r his wish, and then adopted.

Mr. Draper moved that a Committee of five be appointed to wait on the bosses, and request them to accede to the bill of wages.

Mr. Napoleon Wood, the door keeper of the Mechanic Association, made a brief but a stirring address to the meeting, urging the strike Pa an act of charity to the bosses themselves, and of justice to the tax-payers of Boston, and the tradesme a of the city who depended largely on the patronage, of the shoemakers for theil business.

The motion for a Committee was unanimously

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The motion for a Committee was unanimously adopted, and the following were chosen by nomination at large: E. C. Dartin, James Dillon, G. P. Sanderson, Richard H. Carter, Wm. H. White.

On motion of the same gentleman, an Executive Committee of five was appointed, in the same manner, consisting of Samuel Greene, Alonzo G. Draper, John R. Parrott, G. P. Sanderson, and A. C. Wyman. A Committee of twenty, to be appointed by the Chair, was provided for, to correct and extend the price list.

ice list. Mr. Connor did not wish to have the Committee co fined to members of the Association. There were as good men outside of it as in.

good men outside of it as in.

Several Voices—" Let them join it then."

The following Committee of ten were appointed and authorized to appoint ninety assistants, to enforce the rules of the strike: Moses D. Merrill, E. C. Darlin, Allen Rich, Jeseph H Bowen, Thomas Chapman, jr., James Martin, Wm Shepherd, Owen Hammond, John Bessom, Henry P. Connor.

By vote of the meeting, the Chairman appointed the following Committee to solicit and disburse contributions: J. R. Parrott, Allen Rich, Moses Merrill, Joseph Bowen, A. C. Wyman, R. H. Carter, James Martin,

Bowen, A. C. Wyman, R. H. Carter, James Martin,
— Esty, E. C. Darlin, Joseph Doty, A. Paul, W.
H. White, A. G. Draper, Joseph Connor, D. N. John

son.

It was voted, on motion of Mr. Draper, that every unfinished set in the hands of the strikers should be completed and carried in, every shoe be well made, and if the bosses refused to accede to their terms, the

THE YALE AGRICULTURAL LECTURES.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

From Our Own Reporter. NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 16, 1860. New-Haven, Feb. 16, 1860.

Two new lecturers were introduced to us to-day, in the persons of Mr. John Stanton Gould of Hudson, N. Y., and Mr. Joseph Harris, editor of The Geneson Farmer. Mr. Gould's name will be familiar to all old subscribers to our paper, for he was Chairman of the famous national reaper trial of the United States Agri-cultural Society. His lecture was not only replete with interesting facts and practical suggestions, but adorned with those graces of scholarship he knows so well how to employ.

After an allusion to the methetic character of the

grasses, their economical relations were adverted to. Providence has attested their importance by the prorision it has made for their diffusion and preservation, while other plants, such as the ng, orange, and grape, can only be successfully cultivated within narrow belts of latitude, the grasses extend over the whole globe. Very curious and various provisions are made for the diffusions of the seeds; many of them are furnished with creeping roots. They are not like other plants injured by the laceration of their herbage. One-sixth of all the plants on the globe belong to this family—230 genera, including 3,000 species are already known, and genera, including 3,000 species are already known, and new species are constantly presenting themselves. Six-tenths of the cultivated area of New-York is devoted to the growth of grass and the annual value of the crop is \$60,000,000. In the six New-England States its annual value is \$6,000,000. In the United States \$300,000,000. If we succeed in making two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, we increase our annual income \$300,000,000.

our annual income \$300,000,000.

It was argued that we might easily double our production of grass, if we would set vigorously at work to accomplish it. The average production of New-York is 96 tuns of hay to the 100 acres; but the average production of King's County is 160 tuns to the 100 acres. This result is wholly due to the skill of the farm ers, as its natural soil is far below the average of the State in richnese; if the same skill were exerted in other counting the same result will follow. Another cause of the diminution of grass is the prevalence of weeds; at present nearly one-third of the plants in our

much ignorance exists among farmers; very few now the names of the grasses growing on their farms, nor can they distinguish one from another. They know little or nothing of the comparative nutritive values of the different species, nor of the soils best adapted to them; nor of the soils the different species, nor of the soils best adapted to them; nor of the special purposes to which they are applicable. It was alledged that chemistry can never, by itself, furnish a safe and reliable guide to the nutrive values of the grasses, because there were frequently obstacles to the assimilation by the gainal of the nourishment contained in the grass. Taus Phrogmits communis (common reed-grass) had a coating of seiten so thick that it would cut the stomachs of animals; other species had sharp spines, which deterred animals from eating it; others combined unwholesome elements in their nutrimes t—hence, whatever nourishment might be contained in these was quite useless to the farmer. Much of observation and experiment is necessar

Much of observation and experiment is necessary before we pretend to understand the grasses. The making of artificial meadows is an art yet in its infancy. We never hear of them in England prior to A. D. 1681, nor in this country until about A D. 1720. The attention of observers and experimentalists should be directed to the following points:

1. The special use of each of the 3,000 species of crass.

II. The absolute and comparative values of each species should be ascertained by chemical analysis and ractical tests.

III. The adaptation of each species to different soils,

limates, and circum stances.

1V. The period of its growth when it contains the createst amount of those properties on which its value

V. The kind of culture and the manures best adapted to stimulate its growth and to increase its valuable vi. The time of flowering of each species, and the

ime when it reopens its seed.

VII. The species of insects which prey upon it, and he best modes of preventing their ravages.

VIII. The best and most economical means of curing nd preserving each species of grass.

To enable farmers to make these observations they

To enable farmers to make these observations they the lecture was occupied in describing the parts of the lecture was occupied in describing the parts of the grass which are mainly resorted to in order to establish the distinctions of species. Some of these descriptions are peculiarly valuable, because not given in any work on Botany which I can now recall. The leaves consist of the following parts: (a) The Sheath, which represents the petiole or leaf stalk of other plants; (b) the Ligude, or tongue; (c) the Lamina, blade or flat the Ligade, or tongue; (c) the Lamina, blade or flat part of the leaf, that which in popular language is called the leaf. (a) The Sheath is the footstulk of the leaf. The whole length of it, which is variable, is folded around the stalk (culm), from which it can be leaf. The whole length of it, which is variable, is folded around the stalk (culm), from which it can be loosened by unwinding, without fracture, a circumstance which serves to distinguish the grasses from the sedges. (b) The ligule, or tongue. At the point where the sheath ends and the blade begins, occurs a thin and usually white semi-transparent membrane, termed the ligule. As the botanical works barrely describe this, and still perplex us with constant allusions to this and other parts of which we have about as little knowledge as of the Chociaw signabet, it is well to remark that this ligule is said to be entire when it has no segments; biful when it is divided at the apex into two parts; lacerated when it appears as if torn on the margin; ciliated when the margin is set with short, projecting point, if the serve when it has a short, sharp point; and accuminated when it has a long projecting point. It has great value in enabling us frequently to distinguish between two grasses otherwise very similar in appearance, but of widely different natritive value. Speaking of the area under the grasses is European countries, Mr. Gould made a foreible illustration of his subject by comparing the aggregate products in forage and cereal crops in France and England. France has 33 per cent of her cultivated area under cereals, while England produces 51-3 bushels of grain for every individual of her population annally, while France produces within 7-18ths of a anally, while France produces only 5; bushels. Thus, with less than half of the proportionate area under cultivation, England produces within 7-18ths of a

by shel per head of what France does. This she accomplishes solely by means of the manure farnished by her gress lands. Every acre of English grain land receives the manure from three acres of grass land, while in France the manure for each acre of grass land, while in France the manure for each acre of grass land is spread over 2] acres of grain land! This tells the whole story; shall we profit by the lesson?

Judge French of New-Hampahire gave his last lectere on drainage this afternoon, much to the regret of the audience, if I may judge by the triple rounds of applause by which he was honored on taking his leave of us with a kindly expression of good will. He commenced by reading an extract from a letter of Gov. Hammond of South Carolina to Levi Bartlett, recently received. The testimony of the distinguished Senator is so directly in support of thorough drainage that I must give it to you. He says:

"Of my spricultural affairs, I can only say a few words. The list years have been, in my immediate neighborheed, sverage crop years, the last more than average. Yet with me, owing to my absence, as far as my corn was concerned, they were not near as productive as 1857. My cern is mainly grown on the 1,500 acres of inland swamp I have reclaimed, which averaged me, in 1857, about 10 bunkels per scre; in 1538 about 30 bushels, and in 1859 about 30. This looked like exhaustion; but I know it was not as. I was esticated, from former experience, that in my absence the ditches had not been thoroughly cleased and kept clean.

and all others in proportion. Such was the carelesaness and mainstance of those I left in charge. I inaugurated new officers, and if next year is a favorable as the last, will expect to average 70 beateles per acre on these lands. This very 1,500-acre corn-field I went through in 1857, and can fully corroborate what the Governor says about his large yield, and the depth of his drains. In fact, his great outside drains looked more like canals than anything else, and were, at the time of my visit, abundantly filled with water. Two acres, if I recollect aright, of this corn-field measured 38 bushels each, and the plantation crop amounted in the aggregate to about 55,000 bushels. Mind you, this was raised on a swamp, just like many thousand other acres in South Carolina, but rendered thus fertile by open disching. You will not fail to observe how Gov. Hammond's experience goes to corroborate what I told you yesterday Judge French said against open disches. In one season only, because of neglect to clean them out, the ditches filled up, so that on the 1,500 acres the crop was shortened 30,000 bushels, and in one year more a further loss of 15,000 bushels was experienced. Let things go on at this ratio, and in 1863 our friend Hammond might as well save his seed, for he would get no crop at all.

Judge French adverted to the fact that plant roots cannot descend into soil filled with stagnant water, for it has the same deleterious effect upon them as does holy water upon a certain numentionable gentiemen of a sable hue. All plants need loosely packed soil,

cannot descend into soil filled with stagnant water, for it has the same deleterious effect upon them as does holy water upon a certain numentionable gentlemen of a sable hue. All plants need loosely packed soil, and some of them a great depth of it. The downward travel of roots he proved by the observations of Mccbi, Cobbett, Downing, and others. Jethro Tull's ancient doctrine that by extreme commination of the soil we will furnish abundant food to plante without needing to care much for manures, and although obsolete for many years, is of late coming into vogue again; and we certainly cannot work up our heavy soils as we should, unless we draw off at the bottom the excess water, which renders them sticky and tenacions. Evaporating it at the top will certainly not avail, for from a wet soil the more we have evaporated, the colder we get it, and hence the less fertile, for plants like warmth and plenty of air as well as moisture. The several advantages which follow thorough drainage were severally adduced, and very clearly and agreeably explained by the Judge, who has a pleasant conversational way with him that interests one vastly. In England it has been found that draining makes 25 per cent difference in the amount of work which animals can perform on a farm in a given time. That is to say, three horses will do as much plowing on a drained farm, ascan four on one undrained, for their strength is correspondingly less taxed. I can't spare space to tell you all the profits of under-draining, but I should like it if our New-Hampshire friend would make himself a sort of Peter the Hermit, and first culisting John Johnston as a coadjutor, preach up the glorious truths of under-draining throughout the length and breadth of the

coadjutor, preach up the glorious truths of under-draining throughout the length and breadth of the land. Long may she wave! Mr Joseph Harris, editor of The Genesce Farmer, having worked on the farm and in the laboratory at having worked on the farm and in the laboratory at Hothamstead, is, not surangely, a disciple of Larves and Gilbert, and has written many able papers to maint in their dectrines, assinst the followers of the "great light," Müncher. His lecture to-day was pronounced by all an instructive and practical one in every respect. The first leading idea enforced was that American farmers are pursuing a bad policy in taking several successive crops of grain from the same field; and that they will never improve or even maintain the fertility of their farms, unless the make root crops alternate with the cereals, so that no two of the crops alternate with the cercals, so that no two of the latter shall follow each other. In England, long ago, it was, and at the present time is, a feature of farm leases that the tenant shall not take two white (grain leases that the tenant shall not take two white (grain) crops in succession. Our country is new, our farmers peor, and hence they may have excuse for raising wheat, rye, cats, and corn in succession; but don't let them call this a "rotation," for it is not worth the name. It is only turning into your treasury one thief after another of varying dexterity. The great loss caused to our soils by cereal crops, is that of aumonia and phosphoric acid, but especially the latter; and in seeking for special manures, or preparing our farm fertilizers, we should aim at having in them as much as possible of this great crop ingredient. A good way to add it to exhausted or exhausting farms is to feed plentifully of oil cake and cotton-cake to the animals, for their manure will be vastly incher in ammonia than if fed simply on straw or timothy hay. Look at England's enormous crop of cereals! And how are they produced? Why evidently by decreasing the breadth of land sown, and increasing that devoted to root crops; for feeding these variances there are the produced way expending the cereals. increasing that devoted to root crops; for these to animals they get more butcher's meat, mink, and wool, and so a reat an increase of manure for application to their cereals, that their crops are continually maintained at a maximum. The turnip crop of all others, is regarded by the English farmer as his most valuable auxiliary, and to make this good he will spend often \$50 per acre for labor and manures. It may be that we cannot profitably follow the same rotation as they do in England, but the principle is the same. We can vary the practice to suit our own case easily. In districts where fish are abundant and used as manure, it is a good plus, instead of applying them directly to the soil, to cook them, and with a little meal feed them to hogs. The manure thus obtained will be of superior excellence, and is in better state for application than if its ingredients were in the form of fish. The lecturer described the very different appearance presented by adjoining corn-fields on the Western prairies, and attributed it to a difference in the cultivation given by the neighboring farmers to their fields.

The Convention received to-day with loud applause your announcement that Dr. Grant had suffered no less from the gate after all—the paragraph being read to them this afternoon by your obedient servant.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

New-Haven, Feb. 17, 1860. Your types made me, in recounting the several items of the cost of tile draining, as given by Judge French, mention two things, the like of which were, I fancy, never heard of under the sun. "Callons," and "but Would any one dream that these caballistic words meant collurs and outlets?

Mr. John Stanton Gould's lecture to-day was dewith practical hints at the best varieties for farm use. After making some statements respecting the classification of the grasses, Mr. Gooffd proceeded to speak of the several species, describing their botanical and chemical characters, and the soils and localities to which they were severally adapted. With the grasses before him he pointed out the marks by which timothy was identified and distinguished from others which resembled it. The largest stalk that he had ever seen was six feet six inches long, with a spike measuring eleven inches. The heaviest crop that he had ever heard of was on the farm of John Fisher, Carroll County, Md., who cut from an acre five tuns 1,622 pounds of dry bay. The heaviest crop of pure timothy that he had himself seen was on the farm of the Hon. Geo. Geddes of Syracuse, which gave three tuns to the acre. According to the analysis of Mr. Way, Timothy yields more dry hay from a given amount of grass, and more of albuminous, fatty, and calorifacient matters, from a given amount of dry hay, than any of the grasses upon which he experimented. But it must be remembered, that Mr. Way did not analyze either Poa compresse or Poa seroturs.

The great drawbacks to its utility as a permanent meadow-grass, are, the very little after-matter it produce—its liability to run out after two or three years. voted to a classification and description of the grasses,

The great drawbacks to its utility as a permanent meadow-grass, are, the very little after-matter it producer—its liability to run out after two or three years, and the injury it receives from insects, with which it is infected, and which seem to be on the increase. The pruper time for mowing Timothy is just when the first dry spot appears above the first joint. If mowed before, the plant is injured. If left to a later period, the starch and sugar are converted into indigestible woody fiber, and the nitrogenous compounds, on which its value chiefly depends, are transferred from the leaves and culms to the seed, which mostly drop out before they reach the margin. Timothy is not well adapted to hot sands, gravels, chalks, nor for hard, sterile clays; but thrive on peaty, damp soils, and especially on most calcarcous loams, where it exhibits its fullest perfection.

Meadow Foxfails.—There are five varieties of the genus [Alepecurus], viz.: A. pratensis, A. agrestis, A.

Mendow Fortalis.—There are five varieties of the genus (Alopecurus), viz.: A. pratensis, A. agrestis, A. govicultatas, and A. ristulatas. The A. pratensis may be distinguished from its allied species by the equality of length in the glumes and palac, and by a twisted arm twice the length of the blossom. It rarely exceeds three feet in length, and does not usually yield over one tun to the acre. It is very watery in its composition, 100 pounds of the groop grass gives only

194 pounds of dry bay, while an equal quantity of Timothy gives 492 pounds. If one tun of green timothy he worth \$5 a tun, the foxtail will be worth \$2 67, if Mr. Way's analysis can be relied on.

It is found abandantly in some of our best pasture, is one of the earliest to start in the Spring, and the first to mature its seeds, its after-matter is exceedingly abundant, starting up immediately after mowing, and if the weather be showery will, in a week or ten days, give a fair bite to the cattle. It is not well adapted to alternate hasbandry as it requires three or four years to bring a meadow to full perfection. It is very difficult to procure good seeds, as many heads are entirely destroyed by the insects. It is better adapted to pasture troyed by the insects. It is better adapted to pasture troyed by the insects. It is better adapted to pasture than to meadow, flourishes most luxuriantly on rich, moist, strorg soil, the production from a clayey loam being three-fourths greater than from silicious soil.

Setaria Glauca—Is good for nothing in meadows and pastures; it should be exterminated as soon as apossible, which may be done by a thin coat of horsemanure applied in the Fall.

Ductylis glomerata, or orchard grass, sometimes grows 5 feet high, and has produced 5 tuns, 1,859 lbs., an acre. 100 lbs. of it produces 30 lbs. of dry hay; it contains nearly as much of fat and fleeh forming matters as Timothy, but contains much less of heat-forming maters. If the latter is worth \$5 a tun, orchard grass will be worth \$3 59. It flourishes well in shady places, and receives its trivial name from its adaptation to orchards. It affords a very large amount of after-matter—starts very early in the Spring, and continues to send out leaves until late in the Autumn. It shoots up very rapidly after mowing. Its disposition to grow in tus-soaks may be prevented by harrowing and rolling in the Spring. It flourishes well on almost all soils and clumates, but a sandy loam seems best adapted to bring out all its good qualities. On w

it stands the cold better than any other, but is liable to burn up in hot, dry weather. Its favorite locality is a limestone soil.

Paa Compressa—Wire or blue grass has never been snalyzed, but is believed to be the most nutritive of our grasses; it is certainly the heaviest, and grows about 20 inches high, standing thinly on the ground. It causes an abundant flow of very rich milk, and horses fed upon it alone will do as much work and keep in as good order as when fed upon timothy and outs combined. Sheep fatten astonishingly upon it, and all grazing animals eat it with avidity.

Agreetts Vulgaris—Red-top grows about 2½ feet long, and yields about 1½ tuns to the acre. It is not a first-rate grass, but seems to be better relished by working oxen than by any other stock. It grows in very moist land.

Agreetts Alba, or White top, seems better adapted to sandy soils than the preceding, but resembles it very nearly in its botanical character.

Mr. Gould described many other varieties with much minuteness, illustrating their peculiarities from specimens in his hands; but in the absence of these we could hardly make his descriptions intelligible to our readers, and therefore forbear to make the attempt.

The morning lecture by Mr. Theodore S. Gold of this State was on Root Crops—the field turnin, rutabaga, beet, carrot, and parsuip—the soil they severally required, their culture, composition, and uses.

Root culture, says Mr. Gold, is the basis of successful English farming. As a means of supporting an increased stock, of supplying an abundance of enrich-

baga, beet, carrot, and parsnip—the soil they severally required, their culture, composition, and uses.

Root culture, says Mr. Gold, is the basis of successful English farming. As a means of supporting an increased stock, of supplying an abundance of enriching manure, and in thorough culture thus preparing for other crops, its value there proves inestimable; and there is no doubt that its more extended introduction here must be one of the means of secaring that high degree of productiveness which constitutes the most successful agriculture. The estimated value of the root crop of Britsin amounts £20,000,000, or upward of £100,000,000, while its subsequent advantages, as preparatory for other crops, vastiv exceeds that sum. It was a remark of Daniel Webster that, "Take nearly turnip culture, and England would become bankrupt. The turnip belongs to the same botanical genus as the cabbage, which also embraces in its varieties the canliftower and broccoli. Two or three species are made by some botanists of the turnips, which exhibits such great variations in form and color, while others embrace them all in one. No class of plants exhibits greater adsptation to the various conditions to which it is subjected by culture, and though they have been long known, it is but recently that they have acquited any importance as farm crops. Hence we may anticipate a high degree of improvement in the future. While the average of the turnip crop of the State of New-York is shown by Mr. Randall to be only 88 bushels per acre, this is far below the capacity of the soil as is proved by the reported premium crops, reaching, in one instance, as high as 2,162 bushels per acre. The detail of management in the case of this crop was given, in the language of the cultivator, T. Anotew, esq. of West Cornwall, Conn., to show what results may be attained by skillful culture. New land produces the best turnips for all purposes especially for table ure. Sow white turnips in drills or broadcast the latter part of July; rutabagas the last of Jun feeder, and requires an a raw state or fermented. This may be applied broad-cast or under the drills. Bones and superphosphates are considered essentials to turnip culture in My experiments with them have proved quite indecisive as to their value here. Early thinning to a distance of twelve inches in the row is required for the largest produce. If sown late, for table use, they may stand much closer.

The best in the form of the sugar best in France and

for table use, they may stand much closer. The best in the form of the sugar best in France and Germany, and the mangold wortset in Great Brisata, is taking a position of more importance than even those of the turnip. It requires much the same culture as the rutabaga, while the greater yield of the mangold, its freedom from disease, and the attacks of insects, and its superior keeping qualities, render it a general favorite, while its fitness for enduring heat and drouth especially adaptit to our wants. The quantity of seed varies from two to four pounds, according to the manner of cowing. The drill sows it very unequally, from the rough sarface and varying size of the seed capsules. It is better sown by dibbling with some instruments, at regular distances of twelve inches in the drill. Sow in June about the time of planting corn, and harvest before severe frost. It keeps admirably, even till the new crop grows again. It is not considered fit for use in England till after Christmase. It is excellent for sheep, cattle, and swine. The latter prefer it to potatoes or carrots. Twenty pounds is not a very large size for thus root. The lecturer here exhibited one of his own raising, weighing 20 lbs. The amount per acre of 1,200 or 1,500 bushels is here considered a cery good crop, while in France and Germany reports are given of crops almost exceeding helief. Mons. Dentryarte de Gaspaine, in the Journal dear griculture Protique, reports as having raised on one fourth of an acre 127 ituns of 2,000 pounds each, or 5,000 bushels of beets, at 50 pounds per bushel.

He also stays that Mons. Koecklin, in Alsatis, raised at the rate of 156 tuns per acre, or 6,240 bushels. The roots averaged 371 lb each and as this allows five

at the rate of 155 tuns per acre, or 6,240 bushels. The roots averaged 371 lb each and as this allows five square feet for each plant, it is quite within the limits of possibility. The carrot is the most esteemed of all the roots for its feeding qualities. When analysed it gives but little more solid matter than the other carrot. When analysed it gives but little more solid matter than the other roots, 85 per cent being water; but its influence in the stomach upon the other articles of food is most favorable, conducing to this most perfect digestion and assimilation. This result, long known to practical men, is explained by chemists as resulting from the presence of a substance called fectine, which operates to coagulate or gelatime vegetable solutions and favors this digestion. Horses are expensible bereited by the use of carrois. In ble solutions and favors this digestion. Horses are especially benefited by the use of carrots. In that true "high farming" which is most emmently profitable, the culture of roots holds an important place. It requires labor and requires capital; but the foolish system of 'abor-saring, by abstaining from its use, lies at the foundation of very much of the wretched farming with which we are so justly charged. In that happy condition of Connecticut agriculture in which every acre in this State shall either support its cow or produce its equivalent in value for animal or human food, successful root culture must exercise as important part.

important part.

Our old friend Bartlett of New-Hampshire,
("farmer "Bartlett he should as fairly be called, as a
certain wheat-grower in Delaware should be known
as "Farmer Jones"), gave this aftercoon a reastraightforward farmer's lec ure on wheat-raising in
New-England, the main points of which I will give

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

GOURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Far. 17.—Ecoy.

Justice INGRARAE.

THE REEVES HOMICIDE.

John McCue, indicted for the murder of Samuel
Reeves, pleaded guilty to manisuphter in the first degree. The
fects of this case, rhow that a difficulty arose between the wife
of the prisoner and the wife of the deceased, both of whom
were engaged as model artists in the Franklin Museum, in Grana
street. The husbands took up the quarrel. Reeves was a more
powerful man than McCue, and he struck him twice, the second
hew heing retallated by the prisoner, who drew a dirk knife and
stabled Reeves. Sentence was deferred.

THE FULTON BANK CASE.

THE FULTON BANK CASE.

The Popple agt. Win. J. Lane, jr.

Monaghan was the first witness called this
Was now Fresident of the Fulton Bank, and prior to

SUPREME COURT—GANERAL TRUE—FRD. 17.—Before Jusices Superral and Bonney and Leonard.

The People ex rel The Bank of Commonwealth agt. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

This is a case of peculiar interest, involving the question of the right of the defendant to levy a tax on that per tion of the capital stock of the banks of this City which is towered in United States Stocks. The defendants levied a tax on the Bank for their capital invested in United States Stocks which capital amounted to \$163,000. The Bank refused to pay the Lax, and instituted this proceeding to compel the defendants to abate the same. The case was originally argued before Judges Sutherland at the Special Term, who rendered a decision is favor of the defendants. The Bank appealed from this decision, and the case came up to-day on the appeal.

with whom was associated the Arsistan Corporation Counsel, H. H. Ancerson. At the close of the argument, the Judge took the papers, and reserved the decision.

Lewis and others agt. Andrew V. Stout and Benj. F. Camp.

This was an appeal by the defendants from an adjudgment in this case directing them to convey the five houses in litig ation to the plaintiffs and to render an account for the rents and profits thereof for several years past. After hearing counsel, the appeal was dentissed.

D. D. Field and File & Galpin for the plaintiffs; Richard O'Gorman and Owen & Vose for defendants.

Maria F. Devin agt. Devin & McKeiway.

This is another of the many interesting cases arising under the married woman's acts. The plaintiff recovered judgment by default against the defendants, one of whom was hereown husband, for the sum of \$15,000 and upward, upon a claim for money loaned to the defendants. Under this judgment, execution was issued against the defendant, and their property which are that the creditors of the firm were left without a penny. The creditors deeming this rather hard justice, now sad the Court to estaside the judgment, and restor the property which has secured under it. They claim that the judgment was fraudmently obtained by collusion between the husband and the wife; that process was not served on the defendants, and for that reason that the judgment is void, and lastly, thus by the law a wife is not capable of entering into any constract with her husband, or of recovering any judgment against him.

P. Y. Cutler of counsel for the creditors; N. B. LaBau for Mrs. Devin.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-FEB. 17.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TREE—FRE. 17.

THE YONKERS RAILROAD CASE.

Althause agt. The Mayer, &c.

In this case the plaintiff obtained an injunction restraining the defendants from legislar of in the matter of the franchies to the Youker Railroad of Juger Gould in Albasy County, covering all the point required by the plaintiffs.

Before Just Boswarm.—Decision.

The New York Protestant Episcopal School agt.
Thomas Her.—The defendant is entitled to a judgment in this action (and the plaintiffs' complaint therein be dismissed, with custs.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS OFFICE FEE. 17. BIGGER MI. LENSTER & WHITE, COMMISSIONERS OFFICE FEE. IT.—

BEEV ALIAMS POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.

THE WALIAMS POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.

The examination of J. S. Williams, colored with purioning a steer from the Post-Office Containing 8, 2000, was resumed to day. A number of witnesses were called, who testified as to the defendant's means and business.

Mr. T. Splor of the Chizens' Bank examined the signatures of the clayes hook are similar.

Abe examination was adjourned till Wednesday, at 11 a. m.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Fas. 17.—Before &corder Bannand.

corder BARRARD.

SENTENCES.

James Robertson, a negro, was convicted of petit larceny, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

James Maloue received a sentence of six months on a similar piez.

Owen Crane pleaded guilty to assarlt and battery, and was discharged at the instance of the District-Attorney.

John Medintyre and Thomas Duniar were tried for felonious assuit and battery, having besten a woman in a loger beer saloon on the corner of Hudson and Vandam streets. Mediatyre was discharged, but Duniap was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Henry Binns, a sharp-looking youth, of a dozen years of age, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larcony. Sentence was suspended, as his uncle, who was about leaving for California, desired and promised to take him along with him. He was sent back to the Tombs until the day of salling.

Several dozen prisoners, in irons, were brought down from the Tombs, and locked up in a room adjoining the Court, some of them being ready to plead guilty on indictments against them, and others having already been tired and recommitted for sentence.

Ernest Keeler, an intelligent looking young German, whe has

and others having already been tried and recommisses thence.

Ernest Keeler, an intelligent looking young German, who has been employed as stage-painter at the Statt Theater, pleaded guilty of forgery, having written orders for smell sums on various persons, under the names of John Ford, A. W. Webner, and cetters. He contessed the whole, and said his reason for having done so was that he was short of money. As he seduced sorry the Recorder let him of with two years in the Penticutinry. Gorge Lapty, a coarse-looking young fellow, eighten, years of George Lapty, a coarse-looking young fellow, eighten, years of see, pleaded guilty of steading 4 100 from the drawer of Jacob Van Nostand, No. 104 Frince street, by whom he was employed at the time. Lapty went to allow, and speat all his money there, as he says, in sieighriding, and was arrested after returning to the city. His sentence was two years and two months in the Penticutiary.

Lobs Holtzings, a waiter pleaded guilty of stealing some pants—

as he says, in a statement was two years and two months in the Pentrentiary.

John Holvisies, a waiter pleaded guilty of stealing some pantisloons, capes shawls and other dry guods, in all amounting to about \$\pi \text{\text{A}}\$, for m the house of Theodore Weiss at Weshawken, on the 16th of January. Sentenced to the Pentrentiary for one year.

Charles Nagle pleaded guilty of borglary in the third degree, but stood indicted for borglary in the first degree. He entered the lager beer saloon of August tingler, No. 419 Fourth street, on the 6th of January, and carried off a double-borrel pistol, pack of cards, looking-glass, watch, &c, valued in all at \$\pi \text{\text{D}}\$ to \$\pi \text{\text{A}}\$. Nagle is a well known thief, and was recognized by one of the jurgers at having been tried before. He endeavored to pass higs-saif off, as a very innocent young man, but the Court was tod enlightened to believe him. He was sentenced for four years and eight months to the State Frison.

self oft, as a very innocent young man, but the Court was tool enlightened to believe hire. He was sentenced for four years and eight months to the State Frison.

Join Fry, shas McCann, pleaded guilty of attempt at burgiary n the third degree, having taken 86 % orth of water-cooks least the piumbing establishment of Wm. S. Clark, No. 195 Encoker street, on the 12th of January. He sentence was five months in the Penistraty.

Melinda Meyers, a servant in the empty of Mrs. Saras McCoemick, formerly residing at Hempstead, long island, now at No. 17 bulton street, headed guitty of taking some jewers and clothing from her mistress on the 12th of January. Evidence, however, was brought giving Melinda a very cook character in sectoret, was brought giving Melinda a very cook character in sectoret, was brought giving Melinda a very cook character in sectoret, was brought giving Melinda a very cook character in sectoret, was brought giving Melinda a very cook character in sectoret, was brought giving Melinda a very cook character in sectoret, which was brought giving Melinda a very cook character in sectoret. His and the water of the sectoret was the conference of the stabilishment where Schadt boarted. He conference darked her water an content of two atterward. His acquired was five mountly Penifernitary.

White Smith and Martin Healey placeded guilty of burglary in the third dagme, in entering the dry goods 'housen't Roser.

are menths Penitentiary.

Who, Smith and Martin Beoley pletded grilly of burglary in the third degree, in entoring the dry noon, however Renter, No. 13 Fart place, and reading two places of all some on the 30th of January. They were successed each to two pasts and six months in the Peniteutlary. Adjusted to Monday at 11 o'clock.

-Every Politician should have a copy of Pag

TRIBUNE ALMANAC containing the election returns.